Months	Footwear Prodn. (Pairs)	Value (Prov.) (Rs. in lakh)
Nov. '92	32,752	48.88
Dec. '92	18,807	29.06
Jan. '93	25,365	39.80

(b) During this period, the Company has asked for Rs. 120 lakhs from the Government for payment of salary and wages and Rs. 100 lakhs for implementing Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(c) During April, 1992 to February, 1993, 180 employees have taken Voluntary Retirement. Since the funds for Voluntary Retirement Scheme come from a different source altogether, Voluntary Retirement Scheme has nothing to do with the dearth of working capital.

(d) and (e) The case of TAFCO has been referred to BIFR and the Company has been declared sick. An Operating Agency has been appointed by BIFR to formulate a revival scheme. The Government would examine ways and means of implementing the final order of BIFR. As purchase preference has been done away with, TAFCO has to compete with others in promoting the sale of its products to Government Departments and Undertakings.

Foreign Investment in Indian Industries

424. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industries in which there have been foreign investments during the tenure of the present Government and what is the extent of such investment;

(b) whether any existing Industry has been taken over by the foreign investors;

(c) if so, what are their names;

(d) the number of new industries set up during this period and what is the total amount involved; and

(e) whether claims of Indian Entrepreneurs have been ignored in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNASAHI): (a) Foreign direct investment envisaged in foreign collaboration approvals accorded after the announcement of New Industrial Policy i.e., from August' 91 to January, 1993, total RTs. 5116.71 crores. The main industrial sectors in which these foreign investment proposals have been approved are Metallurgical industries, Industrial Machinery, Telecommunication, Electronics and Electrical equipments, Transportation, Power, Oil Refinery, Petroleum products, Chemicals, Food Processing Industries etc.

(b) and (c) The names of existing Indian companies where approvals have been accorded for increase of foreign equity share-holding upto 51% or more, after the announcement of New Industrial Policy i.e., from August, 1991 to January, 1993 are given in the Annexure [*see* appendix CLXVI, Annexure No. 8]

(d) of the total foreign investment of Rs. 5116.71 crores, Rs. 4684.15 crores of investment envisaged is for setting up 852 new industries etc.

(e) No, Sir.

आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास

425. श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिन्दे: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी नीतियों के बावजूद आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की शुरुआत नहीं हो सकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उन जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां पर एक भी सरकारी/गैर-सरकारी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) ऐसे जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने और ग्रामीण बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरूणाचलम): (क) जी, नहीं। देश में कई जिलों/क्षेत्रों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है जिसमें कुछ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा घोषित किए गए हैं और इन क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन/रियायतें दी जाती हैं जिनमें परिवहन राजसहायता, आधारभूत विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता और विकास केन्द्र योजना महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हाल में की गयी दूसरी अखिल भारतीय गणना के अनुसार 5,82,368 चालू एककों में से मात्र लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन के अधीन 3,62,174 एकक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न आदिवासी उपयोजना (टी०एस०पी०) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाएं कार्य करती रही है जिसमें आधारभूत सुविधाओं के विकास और उद्योगों की स्थापना पर भी बल दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) दूसरी अखिल भारतीय गणना के अनुसार लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन के अधीन सभी जिलों में एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(घ) जहां औद्योगिक विकास उचित स्तर पर नहीं है वहां इसे और गति देने के लिए निरंतर आधार पर विशेष प्रोत्साहन रियायतें दी जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन लक्ष्य समूह के लिए प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय क्षेत्रों में आय उत्पादक परिसम्पतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राजसहायता और ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं।

New Growth Centre Schemes

426. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of implementation of New Growth Centre Scheme allotted to Karnataka, for promotion of industrially backward areas, located at Dharwar, Hassan and Raichur; and

(b) whether Government would set a time frame to make these projects fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IS THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Under the Growth Centre Scheme announced in June, 1988, the State of Karnataka has been allotted 3 growth centres to be located one each in the districts of Dharwar, Hassan and Raichur. These projects have been approved and Central assistance of Rs. 2 crores for each Centre has been released.

(b) The scheme is to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

Small scale and big industries in Bihar

427. SHRI GAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER to pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of small and big industries of the Central Government in Bihar;

(b) what is the total earning of the Central Government and the State Government on this account; and

(c) what is the number of sick industries at present and what are the details of Government's scheme to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY